

PARK and TILFORD COFFEES

At unequalled prices

MARACAIBO per lb.

Special selection19

PLAZA

A superior blend of selected coffees22

FAVORITA

Our famous blend. Superior in quality to coffees usually sold at 35c. lb. tin28

JAVA AND MOCHA

Finest quality38

PARK & TILFORD'S TEAS

IN PACKAGES 1 lb. 1/2 lb.

India and CeylonPkg. Pkg.

Extra Choice60 .35

Choice, green and gold label .40 .23

Orange Pekoe Ceylon

Very fragrant and delicate flavor

Extra Choice, No. 180 .45

Choice, No. 260 .35

Choice, No. 340 .23

FRESH FRUITS

Finest obtainable in all varieties, fancy baskets, \$2.75 and upwards.

FINEGRANULATEDSUGAR

5 lb. cotton bags27

10 lb. cotton bags53

FLOUR

Pillsbury, 24 1/2 lb. bags85

HAMS AND BACON

Hams, Extra Choice, Sperry & Barnes21

Hams, Virginia, Genuine Razor Backs32

Bacon, Sperry & Barnes, Whitehead Brand27

Bacon, English—Harris35

CHEESE—Finest Quality

Mild, New York State22

Dairy, English Type25

Swiss, Imported35

Roquefort42

FARINACEOUS FOODS

1 lb. Cartons

Pearl Barley, P. & T.07

Farina, P. & T.08

Rice, Extra Fancy, P. & T.11

Sago, Genuine Pearl, P. & T.11

Pearl Tapioca, Fancy, P. & T.11

COCOANUT

Shredded, P. & T.25

FRUIT JELLIES—Finest Quality

Oneida Commercial Co.—

In 10 oz. tumblerDoz. Each

Red Currant2.90 .25

Cranberry2.90 .25

Grape2.90 .25

Gordon & Dilworth's Red Currant, 10 oz. tumbler2.75 .25

Miss North's Red Currant 9 oz. glass jars3.25 .28

Florida Guava Jelly, P&T, 3 oz. flat jars1.45 .13

6 oz. flat jars2.40 .21

12 oz. flat jars4.00 .35

FIGS AND DATES

Lay's Figs, choice, 1 lb. boxes22

Lay's Figs, extra quality, 2 1/2 lb. boxes65

Puffed Figs, extra quality, 3 1/2 lb. boxes75

Golden Dates, 10 oz. cartons09

WIESBADEN PRUNES

Half-pound boxes30

One pound boxes55

DRIED FRUITS

Apricots, Extra Fancy22

Prunes, California, 40/50 size13

Prunes, California, 20/30 size24

Prunes, French, 40/45 size20

OLIVES

Queen "Don Carlos"Doz. Each

6 oz. bottles1.15 .10

Selected Queen, P. & T.3.25 .30

Selected Queen, P. & T.5.00 .42

96 doz. bottles, 11 oz. bottles2.75 .25

OLIVE OIL—Finest quality

Pure Lucina, Italian, Park & Tilford Can90

Quart cans1.65

1 gallon cans3.10

Pure French, Park & Tilford

Pint cans50

Quart cans95

1/2 gallon cans1.75

1 gallon cans3.25

SARDINES—Imported

In Pure Olive Oil

Norwegian, smoked 1/4 cans 1.30 .11

Portuguese, boneless 1/4 cans 1.75 .15

Portuguese, boneless 1/2 cans 2.35 .20

French Sardines, boneless

Jeanne d'Arc 1/4 cans3.00 .26

French Sardines, boneless

Gerard Brand 1/4 cans4.00 .35

French Sardines, boneless

Trudelle Brand 1/4 cans4.65 .40

French Sardines, boneless

Trudelle Brand 1/4 cans3.50 .30

CALIFORNIA WINES

Claret, including container1.00

Port, including container1.25

Sherry, including container1.00

GIN—Park & Tilford Bottling

Dry, in square bottles8.25 .70

Old Tom, in square bottles8.25 .70

GUINNESS'S

FOREIGN EXTRA STOUT

Park & Tilford Bottling—

Bottles, per dozen1.50

Splits, per dozen1.00

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Columbus Ave. 72nd Street

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POOREST GUNNERY IN NAVY'S RECORD

Continued from page 1

were to be held aboard ship which could in any way alarm the Mexicans, or lead them to suppose the American ships were there with hostile intent. After months of idling in the harbor, and on the strong representations to the department of the commander-in-chief, a certain number of ships were permitted to leave the immediate waters of the harbor and in the Gulf outside to hold one-pounder exercises. But as no divisional one day target practice was held—as there were no targets in the Gulf at which to shoot—the efficiency of a ship's marksmanship remained mere matter of guesswork for an interval of two years.

Training a Gun Crew.

Incessant practice is necessary, not merely that gun pointers may acquire skill. For every 12-inch gun there must be an organization of at least forty men, trained to the minute. One shell only and one but one charge of powder can be in one turret at one time. From the magazine, deep in the bowels of the ship, up through the hoist and into the turret itself, one hundred feet above, the crew must act as one man. The business at hand is the saving of even a quarter-second in firing time. And at last, after months of work, months of devotion and self-sacrifice by officers and crew alike—months of tension, too, and of steadily increasing efficiency and speed as the day of target practice draws near—what, then, if the target practice does not take place? Has one failed or not? Has a new theory about "spotting," on which our entire practice has been based, succeeded or failed? What is to be done? Well, one simply does the best in one's necessity. The tension is a little let down; the "short timers" (whose enlistment will expire before the next scheduled practice) are relieved from positions of great trust that others may train, a few changes made, and the work is to do over again. But no race can be won which was

Tribune, that he was aware the United States had a proportionately large number of vessels of that type, but he knew also that many of them were practically obsolete.

Most of the members of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate had not arrived in Washington to-day. Attention will be called to The Tribune's disclosures when the resolution calling for an inquiry into the condition of the national defenses is discussed in both the Senate and the House next week.

COAST DEFENCE GUNS 1890 TYPE

General Weaver Tells Need of 10,000 More Men—Medical Stores Depleted.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Ten thousand more men and 504 more officers for the coast artillery were declared necessary by Brigadier General E. M. Weaver, chief of that service, who appeared to-day before the House Military Affairs committee, considering the army appropriation bill.

"I think we have the best coast defence material in the world," said General Weaver, "but I think it is not efficient simply because of the lack of efficient men to manage the defenses."

General Weaver said the necessity of manning the coast defenses in Hawaii, the Philippines and the Panama Canal Zone had depleted the available force of coast artillery troops in the United States.

General Weaver said the guns now on the coast defenses were of a pattern designed in 1890. He asserted, however, that superior range finding facilities, heavier projectiles and a longer range which might be attained by altering the present carriage would put the coast defence on equal terms with any attacking fleet.

The supply of ammunition on hand was "reasonably prudent." The department's plans had not, so far, taken into consideration in coast defence work the great siege guns now in use in the European war.

Brigadier General Kingman, chief of engineers, and Brigadier General Gorgas, surgeon general, discussed the needs of their divisions. General Gorgas urged appropriations to build up a reserve of medical supplies. Operations on the Texas border, he said, had depleted the medical stores.

Bryan-Schwab Conference.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 5.—Secretary Bryan told callers to-day of a further conference with Charles M. Schwab, relative to the exportation of American-made steel products, but declined to say when or how. Mr. Bryan promised that within the next few days he would have a statement to make public regarding his conference with the steel man.

TAFIT'S INTERESTS CANADA

Press Generally Finds Little Fault with Ex-President's Views.

CONTROVERSY OVER ATTITUDE OF THE U. S.

Undercurrent of Feeling That This Country Should Act in Belgium's Behalf.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Nearly every newspaper in Canada has had an editorial on ex-President Taft's utterance on the Monroe Doctrine, which he said would not prevent Germany attacking Canada. Little fault is found with the deliverance. The leading organs of the Liberal and Conservative parties, respectively, "The Globe" and "The Mail and Empire," agree that his view is sound. "Mr. Taft is beyond all question correct," says "The Globe." "There was no thought of looking to the United States for protection," says "The Mail and Empire."

"The somewhat effervescent 'Telegram' refers to Mr. Taft's 'ponderous nothingness' and believes that 'the future of the Monroe Doctrine is being decided on the North Sea and on the continent of Europe.'"

"The Montreal Star" rises to remark that now perhaps the "spineless, bloodless and poor-spirited set of political parasites in this country will have the decency to stop blubbering."

"The Toronto Star" says it has always taken the same ground as Mr. Taft; indeed, it has always felt it would be a piece of impertinence for the United States to patronize Canada with offers of protection. A different matter would be an offensive and defensive alliance between Canada and the United States, something for which much does not believe Canada needs it.

An interesting controversy has broken out in the press and elsewhere about the attitude of the United States toward the war in Belgium. It is succinctly expressed by this paragraph in "The Mail and Empire": "By sending generous relief to Belgium the United States is doing something to help the cause of the world. Why doesn't she do something to stop the looting?"

"The Toronto Star" puts it this way: "What would be thought of a policeman who in time of trouble said: 'I am not a policeman. I do not want to take risks because I might get hurt and bring distress to my wife and family. I will let the war proceed and then I'll call the ambulance and tenderly look after the killed and wounded?'"

Wilson's Policy Criticized.

At a recent meeting of the Harvard University Club of Toronto R. A. Gould, an American citizen at present residing in Canada, made a speech criticizing President Wilson's policy and advocating participation in the European conflict. The speech brought a flood of letters to the papers, pro and con. One declared that Mr. Gould had humiliated himself to be "unpatriotic," and several pointed out that it would be foolish for the United States to rush into the fight, thereby increasing the area of the sufferings of war.

Some of the letters were warm. Says one: "The Statue of Liberty still stands at the entrance to the harbor of New York, but as yet it has seen no battleships or torpedoes. It is the gray sea, headed for Belgium. The United States was one of the signatories to the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, but to-day Belgium stands broken and ravished because the treaty was not observed."

And another observes: "The United States was not obliged to pledge its word concerning Belgium, but, having done so, it surely should not regard that treaty as merely a 'scrap of paper.'"

One of the subtle but none the less important effects of the war to date has been to emphasize the line of demarcation between Canada and the United States. Hitherto the two countries have largely been centered on this continent. Her habits, customs, tastes, her fashions, mode of living, even her politics, have been largely influenced, or even based on, those of her big and important neighbor.

It was not for an inquisitive customs official one could not tell where the United States ends and Canada begins. This condition has been a continual source of worry to English border officers, who have never been able to get out of their heads that Canada is Americanized to a dangerous degree.

It has been quite true that as between the two countries there was a sympathy and a community of interest quite unheard of and strange to the jealous nations of Europe.

Of course, this condition has not disappeared. But it is a fact that the war has given the Dominion a consciousness of interest and aspiration beyond the confines of the American continent such as she has not before experienced. The event has done more than any other to differentiate her national sentiment, and as matters are proceeding the line of cleavage between her and the United States is distinctly widening.

Ambitious Project Appears.

A vigorous effort to exploit the present outburst of active loyalty and patriotism along the lines of centralizing imperialism will without doubt be made. It was just after the South African war that Joseph Chamberlain, taking advantage of a similar patriotic demonstration against the empire into his tariff reform scheme of imperial preferences. Mr. Chamberlain is dead, and so is the essential feature of his scheme of imperial tariffs. But now an even more ambitious project appears on the horizon. The scheme now is to organize the empire on lines of "efficiency," with an Imperial Parliament which is to control all matters of defence, foreign affairs and dependencies.

Hitherto the advocates of the scheme have been working behind the scenes. But they have been emboldened by the war and are coming into the open. There is evidence that an active propaganda will soon be under way. A year ago it would have been almost impossible to get a prominent Canadian publicly to advocate Imperial Federation, as was done the other night by Sir John Willison in an address to Federated Young Men's Clubs. One argument is that the Imperial Parliament will be a surety against recurrence of a world war. If the thirteen colonies had never revolted there would be no war to-day, because the British Empire would be so strong that no one would dare cross swords with it.

It is claimed, too, that an Imperial Parliament will give a sense of security now lacking. With how much greater authority Sir Edward Grey would have spoken, it is said, "when he was conducting his peace negotiations, if it had been known then, as clearly as it is known now, that the dominions over which we were united for war as for peace."

CAPT. PERRY DROPS DEAD

Retired Naval Constructor Stricken in Subway.

Captain James H. Perry, who, before his retirement from the navy in 1904, assisted in the designing and construction of the Minneapolis and other commerce destroyers, was stricken in the subway last night, and died a few minutes later. He was seventy-two years of age.

Captain Perry, who was travelling alone, was seen to pitch forward soon after the train left 103d st. He was carried from the train at 110th st. His son, with whom he lived, at 420 West 118th st., survives him. He was lieutenant commander, he was associated with the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the navy, and in 1897 became a member of the Armor Board. During the war with Spain he served aboard the Minneapolis, later returning to the board.

ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUES IN LINE

Unite in Demanding Preparedness of Land and Sea Forces.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Army League and the Navy League of the United States, both unofficial organizations, united to-day in making statements supporting those who have criticized the unpreparedness of both branches of the service for warfare.

"The Monroe Doctrine," says the Navy League statement, "has only been made effective because the United States has maintained a strong navy. Asia and Africa have been colonized; land grabbing by the military powers of Europe has prevailed, with attendant wars, but international war in South and Central America has been exceedingly infrequent."

"One must not forget the truism that the Monroe Doctrine, for the upholding of which the United States would undoubtedly go to war, is just as strong as our navy, and no stronger, and in the last analysis it is the American navy that has kept it intact, and will do so in the future."

The statement of the Army League opens with this striking paragraph: "If in a future war all the cities of the Pacific Coast fall the prey of an invading force as the cities on the Atlantic Coast did in the Revolutionary War, or if the Canal is burned, as in the War of 1812, the responsibility will be entirely on Congress. Every great military commander, from Washington down to the present day, has called attention to the dangers and criminal negligence of the military policy of Congress."

"The weakness of our armies in former wars has not been on account of the lack of bravery of the men who fought, but entirely owing to the military policy followed by Congress."

"After three years of study the General Staff of the army, assisted by the general officers, has made a report on the organization of the land forces of the United States. In this report, which was made public August 10, 1912, a plan is set forth from which the regular army is to be a nucleus for a great army, that would be needed in the event of war. It calls for the stationing of certain troops in the Philippines, Hawaii and the Panama Canal Zone. The minute number of troops that would be required to hold these places until they could be reinforced is no idea in the report, and most of them, with the exception of those that are to go to Panama, are now stationed at their garrisons."

"The remaining troops have been organized into three divisions, one for the Atlantic, one for the Pacific and one for the Central Department, which is known as the Second Division. The Second Division is now based on the Mexican border, part of it under General Funston having been recently withdrawn from Vera Cruz. But these divisions are incomplete, there being a shortage of ten regiments of infantry, five of field artillery and signal corps troops. The report shows the shortage and indicates that there are not sufficient regular troops in the United States to form the first line of defence."

"The General Staff has gone as far as it can in organizing the army as it is authorized by Congress. It remains for Congress to decide whether the great problem of national defence will be solved, first by strengthening the regular army so that it will be able to answer the emergency call of war, and second, which, in the language of the General Staff report, is to devise means for preparing great armies of citizen soldiers to meet the emergency of modern war. The organization of the regular army is but a small phase of the problem. It is simply the peace nucleus of a greater war army, and its strength and organization of every day is to be considered with reference to its relation to the greater war force which cannot be placed in the field until war is imminent. The problem is one of expansion from a small peace force to a great war force."

DEFENCE URGED BY FEDERATION

Continued from page 1

tional defence, to consider, decide and report to the Congress what legislation is necessary to provide for the national defence without waste or unnecessary expense. Their recommendation shall be at their discretion, but any recommendation shall aim to secure efficiency of the existing force on land and sea and a definite permanent policy to insure peace, and that the executive council of the National Civic Federation be requested to appoint a commission to advocate the creation of such a council of national defence."

Defence Situation Sifted.

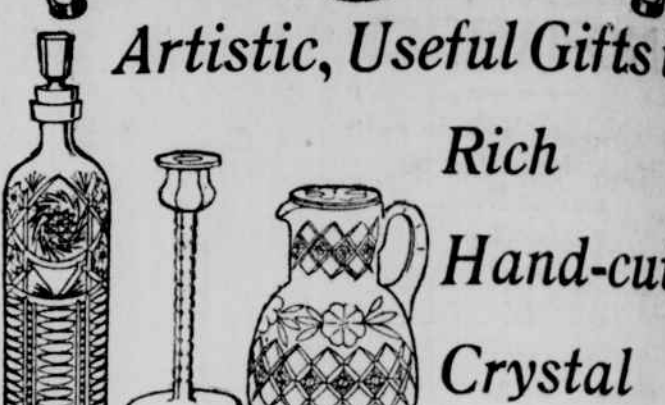
The afternoon session was given over to the discussion of the subject "Our Preparedness for War," and the speakers were Mr. Jordan, Mr. Williams, Robert M. Thompson, of the Navy League of the United States; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, while not discussing any particular phases of the European war, he decidedly opposed to disarmament, and intimated that the navy was not as strong as it should be or as some people would have it. He said that we must resent the classification of our person who does not believe in total disarmament as a militarist. Disarmament was no guarantee of peace, he declared.

"So say that civilization has reached that sublime period," he said, "where we should set the example of laying down our arms and other nations would follow suit. We have to make up our mind from our knowledge of the human race. This is not my

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Artistic, Useful Gifts in Rich Hand-cut Crystal



THE beautiful, deeply-cut Crystal which is a prominent feature of the HIGGINS & SEITER Holiday Displays is so vastly superior to ordinary cut glass that the difference is apparent at a glance.

Every piece of our Crystal is cut by hand from clear, flawless glass. The patterns—many of which were designed expressly for us and are not obtainable elsewhere—represent the newest, most artistic designs of the world's foremost manufacturers. This is the kind of Crystal one may select for a Gift with assurance of the recipient's appreciation.

The variety of articles shown here is limited only by the number of things which are made of Cut Crystal. There are attractive Decanters for as little as 75c and \$1.50, and others of every size and quality up to the magnificent English Rock Crystal Decanters at \$44. Among the many novelties are the Night War Sets, also illustrated above, consisting of a Jug and a Tumbler which fits into the mouth of the Jug like a stopper—at \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.25. Dainty little Candlesticks at \$1.25 mounted with sterling silver at \$2.00. Larger ones at \$2.25 to \$7.50. The collection of Vases, Comports, Pitchers, Nappies, Celery and Relish Trays, Bon Bon Dishes, Punch Bowls, Water Sets, Lamps and Cut Crystal Novelties affords countless suggestions for appropriate Gifts.

75c, \$1, \$2 & \$5 Gift Tables

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SPECIAL BUSTANOBY DINNER, \$1

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DANCING AT TEA, DINNER AND SUPPER

MISS NARDIN & MR. RAYMOND in the hit of the season in their unique dances. MISS CARLO and MISS CARLO, in their NEVER DULL. CABARET Artistique. FREE INSTRUCTION AND PRIZES TO BEST DANCER.

opinion and, I may say, the opinion of the majority of the people."